ESTABLISHED 1821.

INDIANAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1893-TWELVE PAGES.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

rated Chief Executive.

He Will Serve the People marched north to the north stairway. for Four Years.

an Impressive Character.

## A LARGE CROWD PRESENT.

The Governor's Reception at the State House.

and Beauty.

Looked So Imposing.

The House and Senate Jointly Attend ernor Matthews-Crowds Gather to See the New Chief Executive Take the Oath of Office-Divine Blessing Invoked by the Rev. Joseph A. Milburn-Ex-Governor Chase Delivers a Short Address-A Great Day.

In the presence of 5.000 citizens of this state, among whom were a thousand women, in the lower corridor of the capi-



tol building, gaily decorated with the national colors, the Hon Cloude Matthews was at 2:15 o'c ock Monday afternoon inaugurate | governor of Indiana, and the Hon Mort mer Nye a half bour later took the oath of office that made him lieutenantgovernor. The ceremonies were brief was administered to Mr. Matof the appellate court and to Mr. Nye by Judge Mct abe of the supreme court. The address of the new governor, which followed his inauguration, was listened to attentively by the great crowd that fi led the corr dors, occupied the stairways and hung over the ballustraders, eager to catch every word telling his gratifude or giving an outline as to his future policy.

A more insuspicuous day for the installation of a governor into office could not be imagined. It was disagreeable from dawn to dark. The wind mouned through the leafless branches of the trees and the fine flakes of snow blew through the streets all day long, and it reminded one of a prairie blizzard. There was no cessation of the elements all day long, and when the time for the ceremontes arrived



although it was but shortly after the hour of noon. The stage on which the ceremonies were held was just under the big skylight that usualy lets into the building a streaming flood of lights but it afforded little light vesterday and a number of incandescent lights were kept burn-

ing near the stage which had been erected. The decorations were not extensive nor gorgeous, but they were imposing in their simplicity. Up under the dome and beneath the skylights the national colors were draped in beautiful folds. The second floor was draped with flags of large design and from the ba ustrades were suspended brightly colored bunting and flags gracefully draped. The two courts were draped very similar. The one south of the dome, where the inaugural ceremonies occurred, had the additional decoration of the state seal on a large silken banner of dark blue. It was suepended from the balustrade above the platform.

Both Houses Attended. Both houses of the general assembly attended the inauguration in a body. They met just prior to the time fixed for their march to the scene of the cere-

The senate met at 1:20 when the presi-

in the corridor by the members of the MINNIC house. The house convened at 1:30. While in session a messenger from the senate notified it that the members of the latter body awaited it in the corridors. The house then adjourned to the Claude Matthews Inaugu- corridor. The members arising and forming in twos marched out and took places in the line in rear of the senators. The band, stationed in the second corridor, began playing when the members of the two houses met. They thence down to the first corridor and on to the place of inaugural, where seats had been prepared for them immediate y in front of the platform. When they arrived Inaugural Ceremonies of there were a number of distinguished people upon the platform. Bosides Mr. Matthews and Mr. Nye and their wives, Governor Chase, ex-Governor Porter, the Hon. William H. English, Senator David Turpie, Gen. M. D. Manson; president of the senate, Mr. Griffith; speaker of the house, Capt Curtis; the members of the supreme and appelate cour's occupied seats upon the stand. In front and to the right of the stand an hundred or more chairs were occupied by a crowd of ladies, among whom

of the courts and others. A Vast Assembly of Brilliance Escorted by a Committee. Governor-elect Matthews and Lieutenant-Governor Nye r-ached the platform at The Great Building Never 2 o'clock. They were escorted by a joint committee of the senate and house. They were greeted with applause by the members of the two houses and the spectators as they took their seats. The es ort committee consisted of President Griffi h of the Inaugural Ceremonies of Gov- the senate and Speaker curtis of the house, and Senators Holland, McGregor and Wishard and Representatives Cullop, Sulzer and Redman.

Were the wives of the state officials, judges

The assemblage was called to order by President Griffith of the senate. The Key, Joseph A. Mi burn of the Second presbyterian church of this city offered prayer. The confu ion in the corridors prevented him from being plainly heard. He asked the Almighty to bless the people and the state and invoked a blessing upon those who were to take up the great duties to which they had been called. The roll of senators and representatives was next called, Roll Clerk Waltz of the senate called | Newkirk the representatives. President arithth of the senate announced a quorum of both bodies present. The eath of the office of governor was then administered to Mr Matthews by Judge Reinhard, chief justice of the appellate court. Mr Mats | sire toat greater economy should be p acticed thews delivered his mangural address immediately upon taking the oath.' Its delivery occupied about a balf hour's time, was listened to closely by the crowd and was frequently interrupted by applause. Upon the completion of Governor Nye took the oath of office. It was administered by Judge McCabe of the supreme court. Mr. Nye delivered a short

Following Mr. Nye ex-Governor Chase ferred rather sarcastical y to the support and fairer assessments of property for taxable given him by his party while he occupied the office of governor. He closed by returning thanks, however, for the assistance he had received and by invoking a blessing upon the people of the state of Indiana. The ceremonies were at an end. The crowd dispersed and the members of the two legislative bodies returned to their respective chambers.

# A BRILLIANT OCCASION.

The Governor's Reception Outshines All Antic pations.

The elegant and stately legislative hall of the Indiana capitol, flooded from and simple. The oath of office rotunds to tower with the biage of myriad brilliant lights and bedecked with inthews by Chief Justice Reinhard numerable stars and stripes, presented a gay and festive scene Monday evening reception and ball tendered newly inaugurated governor, the Hon. Claude Matthews, perplanned and as admirably carried, out was certainly an auspicious inauguration for the chief executive of

The governor and his wife, assisted by the officers of state and their wives, received in the governor's parlors. Governor Matthews stood at the entrance of the south door and in the order named stoot Mrs. Matthews, ex-Governor and Mrs. Chase, ex-Governor and Mrs. I. P. Grav, Mayor and Mrs. T. L. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs T. Taggart, Lieu tenant-Governor and Mrs. Nve, Capt. W. R. Myers and Miss Helen Matthews, the Hon, and Mrs. J. O. Henderson, Mr. and it was blustering and dark without Mrs. Albert Gall, Mr. and Mrs. Green Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Sweenev, the Hon J. L. Gritlith and Miss Mc Wiken, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Voris, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Peelle, Senator and Mrs. Cortez Ewing. A Throng of People.

During the reception hours-from S to 9:30-a continual throng of prominent prople from this and surrounding cities offered their congratulations. The flower and chivalry of the state were there. Elegantly attired ladies and gallant escorts spacious corridors to join in the prome-

Hundreds upon hundreds of persons ap-

premium and from the rotunda only a sen of heads could be seen. The governor's parlor, in which the receiving party stood during the early portion of the evening, was closed at 9:30 o'clock, and shortly after the ladies and | with good government in all departments of | the tax so collected, if this is desired. gentlemen marched into the corridors, the state. An increase of officers or salaries where arrangements had been made for should be svoided where not of absolute nedancing. The hand turned the marchinto a waltz, and from that time on a regular dancing program was enjoyed. It was an entrancing spectacle to stand in the upper galleries and look down on the heads of the dancers. Young and old, and people of all onditions, moved gracefully to and fro to the stra ne of the exquisite music. People in party gowns and people in dress of the street filled the various sets and enjoyed the round dances, too. The officers of the Second regiment and the officers of the various companies were

making them the most conspicuous personages in the vast throng. The members of the legislature were nearly all present, and those of them who are married were accompanied by their wives, large number of the leading society people of the city were present during the early of the evening, but left early to attend gatherings in other places, several unusual y prominent events having been set for the same evening. The dancing ceased about 11:30 o'clock, and it was fully an hour and a half before the last of the

uniforms reflected the myriads of fight,

guests had left the scene of guietv. A Sewing Machine Free. A \$65 machine, so d by us at \$11.00 to \$23.50, will be placed in your home to use, dent announced that it was in order for without cost of one cent to you. Cut this the members to proceed to the place of , advt. out and send with address today to secumulated. With this in visw, I invite your inaugural. They were to have been met Alvah Mig. Co., Dept. C 96, Chicago, Ill. | attention to the present school tax levy, which | wherever they have met to do them honor and | Relieves indigestion, dyspepsia, etc.

Address of Gov. Matthews Teems with Them.

And Is Delivered Before a Great Multitude.

# PRESENT LAWS REVIEWED.

The Workings of the New Tax Law Are Commended

And Recommendations Are Made to the Legislature.

The Governor's Address an Able Document, Calling Attention to Many Things Within the Jurisdiction of the Legislature - Lieutenant-Governor Nye's Address Short and to the Point-Both Papers Are Listened to Closely by a Large Crowd of

The Hon. Claude Matthews, governor of Indiana, had before him an expectant audience when he arose Monday afternoon to deliver his inaugural address. Throughout the reading he was given the closest attention. His address was as fol-

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE S-It is with a deep feel ing of the secred responsibilities of the oath I have just taken that I assume the duties of the office of governor of Indiana, and I desire to return to the people of our state, through you, their legislative representatives, my protound gratitude for the honor and my carnest assurnmers that it shall be my constant aim and the senators and Acting Chief Clerk effort to in third y execute and di charge the duties of this high office in accordance with the constitution and their wishes, as these may be expressed or fairly in erred from time to time through current events,

The results of the recent election, in my judament, clearly indicate that the people dein administering the government, both national and state, and that taxation should not only be lessened, but he more equivably distributed. It is an underiable inct that in the years recently passed there has been a growing tendency in legislation to too greatly favor corporations and monopolies at the expense of Matthews' address, Lieutenant Governor | the farmers, the labo es and the business classes, who make up the great body of our citizens. Under this common belief the people became restless and desired that this inequality should be remedied and no longer exist. In opedience to this well-expressed opinion a law was wisely passed by the last legislature was introduced and snoke bri-fly. He re- the intention of which was to secure fuller

purposes in this state.

This law has worked well, and I believe will meet this intention, so far as the assessment of the property of private o tizens is concerned, and it would seem to be wise to give this part of the law as it is, at least, a fair trial. The introduction of any unusual, vexatious

and unjust methods of assessing the property of private citizens would tend to make the law unpopular and would be unfortunate. The plain and emphatic language of the con-

stitution is that "taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the state." The tax law adopted by the last legislature and creating a state board of tax commissioners, c early intended to make railroad corporations of the state pay their just proportion of the taxes. The persistent efforts of some of the representatives of these corporations, not only to evade and resist the law, but defeat persons at the elections because they had honestly and fasthfully endeavored to enforce it, show that every just and proper mear a should be used to make these corporations perform their duty to the state; and I would favor such amendment to this I w as may be needed to secur: that result. Aside from this, with a few clearer definitions and corrections of some minor inconsistencies, I would not suggest thatithe general system of this as be tampered with. litere has been a wide departure from the original taws creating bu lding, loan and savings associations. Instead of remaining true to the original in ent, a means of lurnishing a safe investment for the saving and security of weekly and monthly wages of certain classes of our cit zens, thereby encouraging the building and ownership of homes, these have now dritted into banking and brokers, e institu-

tions and lenders of money upon a large and dangerous scale. The most serious source of evil is the evasion of just payment of taxes on money loaned drawing regular rates of interest through what is known as "paid-up shares" and o ten adding features of insurance not at first intended nor legitimately a part of these associations. Some restrictions should be thrown around foreign building and loss as-ociations, not incorporated under the laws of this state, but transacting business with the same freedom granted other associations complying with our laws. I therefore make mention of this to you, gentle-

men, as worthy your careful consideration. A Growing Extravagance. It is undoubtedly true that for many years there has been a growing extravagance in graciously did the hour, passing into the national, state and local governments. This is an entire departure from correct principles. nade or later on to dance the hours away. and the people who have the taxes to pay

have wisely called a balt to the march of this peared until standing room was at a growing evil. A correct idea of this has come down to us from olden times hallowed by age and sanetioned by its wisdom, that a wise economy in expenditures is one of the best sources of rev-

> cessity. A tessening of both would be preferable where the public service would not

thereby he impaired. in my opinion there should not be an increase in the rate of taxation; on the contrary, I hope and be leve it may be found that there can be a reduction without sacrificing public

It is not indispensable that the public debt should be paid immediately. It was created largely for public buildings and necessities of which other generations as well as the present will have the benefit, and can justly afford in part, at least, to pay. The debt is drawing but 3 per cant, interest, but wou d cost the people extinguishment. It is not a large debt for such a state, and its payment is not being pressed. steps toward this end should not be overlooked

To ask large appropriations is natural and to sentatives of the people of their constitutional be expected, but it is your duty to see that authority. they are only made to the extent imperatively demanded by the needs of the public service administered with pradence and economy. As there has been a large increase in the aggregate of taxables under the late assessment law, and this increase is likely to be main-

tained and probably augmented, I caunot but indulge the hope that with economy and pru- this and sisters ates. dent appropriations you may be able to make both a reasonable reduction in the rate of taxation and the state debt. The surest way to accomplish a reduction year by year in such a debt would be the crea-

could be reduced without injury to that great give to them a hearty welcome. I trust that and needed work. It would be gratifying to Indiana and the city of Indianapolis may not the people if a reduction could be made in the aggregate of 6 cents in the school and general levies, and I be leve this can be done without injury to public service.

We May Feel Proud.

We may indeed feel justly proud of our state, for it possesses in an eminent degree all the elements necessary to the greatest prosperity and the highest civilization, With the great lakes on the north and the Orio river on the south, it has for commercial purposes the benefit of both, and a geographical position which makes it necessary that nearly all the leading track lines of railways should pass over its surface.

It has a soil of unsurpassed fertility, an equable climate, remarkably free from eyelones and storms; rain in well-measured proportions, hardwood of the highest quality, unlimited quarries of the choic # building stone, vast es of coal, known and fire clay, a wonderful field of natural gas and oil, which is flowing from hundreds of wells and adding to the comfort, the wealth and the prosperity of our peo-

Nor are we less blossed in our beneficent government, which not only furnishes one of the best systems of schools in the world, but gives protection to the persons and property of every one of her citizens, no matter how humble their condition, so far as the same can be

secured under law. These blessings of good government flow largely from our admirable state constitution and wise system of laws made in conformity therewith. This constitution-and no state has a ! etter one-was framed by a body of eminent statesmen and was approved by the almost unanimous vote of the people. The experience of over forty years has proven its beneficent character and wisdom, and it wisely provides a plain and intelligent way of amending it, when amendments are necessary, and thus avoiding the great expense of a convention, the confasion and long litigation which always follow the adjustment of the laws of a state to a new o mati ution.

Our courts have from time to time passed upon such points as needed constraing, and we now have a general code of laws, conceded in the main to be in harmony with the constitution, and at least equal to the system of government and laws of any other state.

How to Make Changes. In my judgment, if any changes are desirable in the constitution, it would be best to make them in the manner the people have them elves provided in that instrument, which we have all sworn to support. But radical changes in either the constitution or laws of the state should not be made without the maturest de iberation and the gravest consideration. Bad legislation is worse than no legislaiton. There is often a feeling with legislators that they must do something, and in the multiple ety of bills introduced there is always langer that some may contain provisions that, passed, won dor ng injury alike to the country, and ultimately to their authors and supporters. It behooves us all to closely and carefully scrutinize every provision of every measare, enact such as are clearly of public beneat and defeat those that are of donotiul propriety. Our present election laws seem to be work. ng well, and i changed at all it should be ione with the greatest caution. Indeed, I am nily persuaded that it would best serve the mblic interest to a low the people to become fully acquainted with and accustomed to their provisions and the system to become thoroughly established before changes are made, new provisions adopted, or aid ones changed, n however slight a degree, which have a tendener to cause confusion and doubt in the mind of he voter that embarrass him in the free ex-

ercise of this right and duty. Under the present law Indiana is entirely ompetent to consuct air e-ections within her orders, and she has and saked, and she does ot need any assistance or interference by the United States. India : 3 a state, and the states ore important in our republic. The on should not be destroyed nor impaired by fore- bills" or other kindred legislation by the general government.

Election of Se ators. The election of U. S. senators by the people

s a measure now very widely and favorably considered not only by the people of Indiana but of many other states in the union. The time has come in our history when the influence and action of the masses of our fellowcitizens ought to be more directly and disluctly impressed upon the members of the naional legislature. Nothing would promote this more than the choice by direct vote of the people of the state of the members of the S. senate. The proposed constitutional amendment having this for its object is worthy of careful, earnest and timely consider-

The improvement of our common road sysem is an important matter that is now receiving much attention from the people, and I

ommend this subject to your serious consider-The foundation of all true prosperity and wealth rests more largely upon agriculture than any other interest that engages the attention of our citizens. It should be the duty to encourage and foster this and hold to a careful avoidsuce of placing any additional burdens upon this interest. For in its prosperity rests the ommon prosperity of all. No class of our citizens are more directly interested and benefited in the improvement of our highways than are the farmers, and upon none will fall so heavily the costs of construction. After earetul investigation I am convinced that it is not the desire of these most affecte! in this work that there shall be radical changes, but wise and conservative legislation upon this question. The old law has many valuable eatures that commend themselves to the peo ple, and is not a bad law it properly enforced. The people themselves are responsible larvely for its deficiencies, owing to the laxity of its | William Winters, Elkhart county; Will- | the republican members. It recom-

enforcement. The supervisors, under the old law, come lirectly from the peop'e, and are what the peo-Ir-their neighbors-make them. A healthy purlic sentiment, to encourage officials to faithfully carry out the provisions of the present law, would overcome many of its supposed defects. The amount of money raised, under aca, in a few years, in an enviable position as

to her highways. Encouragement to apply improvements in a continuous way on the more important roads rather than wasting efforts and means over great territory and in spots; sided by the generous assistance in donations and in work from farmers, would accomplish great results.

There should be enacted no law that will add to the burdens of this tax, nor the management removed so far from the people as to deprive them of the right to "work out," as it is termed,

Apportioning Legislators. The duty and power of apportioning senators and representatives among the several counties of the state is conferred by our constitution upon the general assembly. No other department of the state government is given any part or share in this function. The legislature, dve-sixths of which is chosen every two years, directly by popular vote, is nearer the people than any other department,

and is there ore properly charged with the performance of this dity. The people view with great jealousy any attempt made by the courts to enerouch upon a province so peculiarly within the scope of legislatize action. The manner or mode of apporpresent in full uniform, and the glittering 7 or 8 per cent. to borrow the money to pay the | tionment in Indiana is not new, as it has been increased taxes necessary to its immediate ex- | the same under all administrations, and after the usage of halr a century, the legislation of our state ought not to be imperiled or disturbed Provision for its gradual reduction and ulti- by an all-ged judicial construction, novel and mate payment would be quite sufficient. But | unprecedented, whereby the judiciary branch of the government may virtually control the right of representation and deprive the repre-

> This right and power conceded, the next step might be the absorption of the prerogatives or functions of the executive, and in this way the rights of all departments of the state government pass into the control of the courts. The present year will witness the assembling in our milet of a great concourse of citizens of

surviving members of that great army that thirty years ago marshed bravely forth to battle at their country's call, will meet the coming fall at your capital city. Year by year their tion of a sinking fund, to be used solely for ranks are thinning out, and in the not distant that purpose, and to be applied as rapidly as future their ears will be deaf to the bugie call. ranks are thinning out, and in the not distant It has been deemed the duty of the citizens

be found wanting in this respect. They come now with that same broad, generous patriotism that called them forth years ago, to pay a tribute to the bravery and patriousm of Indiana's soldiers, in the shadow of the grandest monument of its kind erected

in all our land. Provisions should be made for the proper completion of the co diers and Sailers' monument. It is a great work in which every citizen of Indiana has an interest. It is the monument of the state, paid for by all the tax payers of the state, and constructed under the supervision of commissioners appointed by state suthority. No ontside influence should be al owed to interfere with it construction, as a state monument, and especially interference

based on a narrow and selfish policy. It should be made to reflect the highest honor on the lad ana soldiers and sailers of the civil war, but it will not detract from that honor if proper reference should be made to other soldiers of Indiana and other wars connected with Indiana military history, as the commissioners, all of whom are sold ers of the civil war, or the state, may decide would be appro-

The soldiers of no one war, brave and patrivalor and military glory, and such great historical events as the capture of Vincennes from the British, the battle of Toppecanoe and the war with Mexico (the first two on Indiana soil, and all productive of vast benefits to the country) should not be entirely ignored in the construction of an Indiana state monument. A mistaken policy has sometimes prevailed in portions of the state to pron sh offenders or drive away persons deemed objectionable without resort to due legal process. These acts, commonly called "White Caps," are dangerous to the rights of citizens and the peace of the community and should be suppressed. If the present criminal laws are not sufficient to cover such of evers they should be made more effective by further enactments.

And now, gentlemen, in conclusion, I desire to remind you that upon each and all of us rest heavy responsibilities. The people of a great state have entrusted to our care the management and direction of their public affairs, I trust we may meet these responsibilities bravely, and with an earnest purpo-e to discharge these duties in a manly and toselfish manner and to the utmost of our several abil-

Recent legislatures have done much to crown our state with the glory of placing her in the foremost rank of leadership in the adoption of great reform measures. I trust that your work may be equal to any that has gone before. I need not assure you that I shall cordully join in every ellors to protect the rights of the peo-That wisdom may guide your conneils; that Lieutenant-Governor Nye's address was short but to the point. It was as follows: Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Repre-

sentatives of Indiana; LADIES AND GENTLEMEN-At this time I ap preciate most keenly the great responsibility resting upon me to discharge the duties of the office of l'entenant-governor, in such a manner as to meet your approval and indorsement. My duty is to preside over the sessions of the senate and make such rulings on parliam-ntary earnestly hope that those of a difficult character may not be presented for a few days, when, I trust, I shall be pres ared to meet them as they appear. I fear, however, that because for me to discharge that duty fully and propery, but I shall endeavor to do so without fear or favor, and strictly in conformity with the rules which may be adopted for the business transactions of the present session of the senate.

In order that I may not make any serious mistake in the decharge of my offic at duty I most carnestly invite each and every senator to give me his cord al support and assistence, and to regard charitably any blunder or error which I may make. It is not within the scope of my duty nor is it proper that I should make any suggestion in relation to any special legislation. In such ma ters I have no voice or present such resolutions or bids as they may deem proper, and for the senate as a body to adopt or reject them. It seems to me fitting, however, to suggest that the prople of this state expect much of the present general assemply. They hope for general reform and lower taxation, and will not be content unless their hopes are realized. They demand wholesome legislation in the interests of the whole

people, and do not expect class legislation of any kind whatever. The business and legislation of this session is entirely under your control. Each member should, therefore, act generding to his own heat judgment and be honest and conscientions in the discharge of every duty. It is of the utmost importance that the most intimate and friendly relations should exist between the senators and the presiding officer. I, therefore, most cordially invite you all to come to me at any time when you feel that I can be of service to you and I will do all I can to aid you, I trust the present general assembly may be a pleasant, agreeable and profitable one, and that ali laws and measures adopted by you may

meet the most hearty approval of the people

of the great state of Indians.

Assistant Doorkeepers. Doorkeeper Giazebook of the house has announced his appointments as follows: First assistant, Frank N. Hoffman, Fulton county. Assistant doorkeepers-Sylvester Bertram, Starke county; William S. Walker, Brown county; Philip Dellinger, Pulaski county; John T. Green, Johnson county; George Barnhard, St. Joe county; iam H. Peterson, Marshall county; John F. Huberwell, Harrison county; R. M. Roberson, Tipton county; Abraham Orr, Noble county; C. F. Buerke, Allen county; John F. Deeby, Allen county;

the present tax collected, is sufficient, if wisely Marion county; John Mullen, Marion expended and property applied, to place Indicounty; W. P. Walsh, Marion county; Mrs. Wilson, Shelby county, and a man whose name is not given from Laporte county. Total, 20, The special janitor force appointed by the doorkeeper is as follows; Daniel Y. and in no better manner than in the followed. The tickets were also type-Gillespie, Marion county; William Kleis, reformation of the way in which the written. The form was the same as the Marion county; Nicholas McDowell, Jonnings county; John M. Rilev, Bartholo- state's money for useless employes. mew county: Martin Pound, Vigo county;

James Cullup, Knox county; M. L. Van

### Thumms, Dekalb county. A FIGHT IN A CHURCH.

John Henkiv, Miami county; E. B.

Fends of Long Standing Break Out and an Outrageous Conflict Occurs.

Anderson, Jan. 9 .- [Special.] - Details have just been received here of a desperate and bloody fight that occurred yesterday noon at Forest chapel, some eight or ten miles southwest of this city.

There has been a feud of long standing between the Lawsons and Morrises on one side and the Swinfords, Smears and Hertzells on the other. Yest-rday the latter crowd came to church prepared for publican voted for it. Farlow of Madison, trouble. They were armed with clubs sling- Gill of Huntington, Highes of Sullivan, shots, rocks, and knucks. The Lawsons, the old man and two sons, and young Sanford Morris, were not expecting trouble. The communion had just been served, and before the table was cleared to trouble set in. The Swin- consider the question a political fords, Har zell and young Smears pounced one and were of the opinion adjourned. upon the Lawsons with clubs and stones and soon beat them into insensibility. Irvin Lawson was so badly cut about the head that it is not thought he can recover, while Sanford Morris was knocked down with a club and The national encampment, composed of the and his other son, Arthur, were also badly injured. The church was badly wrecked and all the windows were knocked out. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the Swinford party.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

The House Decides the Number of Employes.

But the Discussion Calls Forth Two Reports.

### MINORITY-REPORT ADOPTED

The Number of House Employes Will Be Increased.

otic as they were, have a monopoly of Indiana's | Senate Does Not Transact Much Important Business.

> The Republicans of the House Submit a Minority Report on the Number of Employes and Eight Democrats Vote with Them-The Doorkeeper of the House Makes His Appointments - Governor Chase's Talk and General Politics.

The lower house of the general assem- , ceive the people. It was a good demobly convened and adjourned Monday cratic document, this republican message, morning without doing anything. But immediate y after adjournment the democrats and republicans went into caucus by themselves to consider the question that has been agitating them for several daysthe house force of employes. The republicans were in session but a few moments. They could not have accomplished anything if they had remained in session ple and promote their happiness and welfare. a week, and a discussion of the matter among themselves they agreed was a fool- tion in which he had kept the building time and a kind providence direct our destine lish waste of time and they adjourned after, and grounds since the last legislature, and tes will be my earnest prayer and sincere desire. agreeing to submit a minority report recommending that the force be employed as provided by statute.

The Democratic Caucus.

The democratic caucus was in session over an hour. They had the deciding of the question, and for some time were unable to come together on a report. Twentysix of the members of the caucus favored making the force same as it was years ago. The others favored an increase of five doorkeepers and a number of clerks. of inexperience it may be somewhat difficult | The caucus finally voted to recommend the increase. The gentlemen who opposed it, with eight exceptions, acqui-

the house when the body convened again | Adjourned till 10 o'clock today.

and the reports were submitted. The house resumed work immediately after the inaugural ceremonies. Upon calling it to order Speaker Curtis announced Representatives Ader, Daily and vote. It is for the members of the senate to | Lindemuth as a committee to act joint y with a like committee appointed by the senate to make the Hovey memorial ar-

The Majority Report.

As soon as the announcement was made Mr. Cu lop, chairman of the house employes committee, submitted the report of the majority. The report was read by non-arrival of Elector Knight of the the reading clerk. It provided for twenty | Eighth district. While everybody was assistant doorkeepers at \$5 a day each, ten assistants to the principal clerk, three of whom are not to be employed until after Jan. 20, and seven assistants to the assistant cierk are at \$5 each per day. It also provides for four pages at \$2 a day each. The committees were given four clerks at \$5 each a day. The judiciary committee will be given a the electors to stand while he administered clerk by itself. The ways and means, ed- | the oath. ucation, claims, railroads, reformatory and benevolent, federal relations and world's fair committees will have one among them. Together the committees on courts of justice, insurance, banks, fees and salaries and corporations will have

Report of the Minority. The minority report was submitted by mended that the acts of 1881, as amended

another, and the remaining standing com-

port was signed by Cullop, Askren and

struction of the house force. The reading of the two reports precipitated a debate. Lindemuth, republican, Fossen, Putnam county; John Higgins, of Wayne county, accredited with being the teller secured it, dropping it into one of the leaders on his side of the house, a black derby hat that he used first secured the floor. He favored the for a ballot box. When they were all minority report and stated that if the collected they were counted. There democratic members were anxious for reform they could begin at no better time | Cleveland. The vote for vice-president majori v report proposed to expend the one for president. Again the votes of Representative Sam Hench of Allen

employment of the help by their report. | burst into applause. It was all needed, he thought, and he had a very low opinion of the peanut methods of reform proposed by the republicans. He said he was in favor of the majority report and that he would not be afraid to face his constituents after having cast his vote for it. He moved to lay the minority report on the table. The ayes and nayes being demanded, the roll was called.

Eight Vote With the Minority. In the vote eight democratic members favored the minority report and every re-Montaux of Gibson, and Duncan of Owen, all democrats, voted "no" with explanations for so doing. They had opposed the majority in the caucus. They did not that the force of the last house would be complete to do the business of the present one. Mr. Culiop, the chairman of the committee, explained his vote. He voted to table the minority report. He was opposed to any increase in the force port was adopted.

The appropriation bill was introduced by Mr. Cullop of Knox. It provides for the appropriation of \$105,000 to pay the assembly. Upon motion the rules were and indigestion.

suspended, it was read a second and a third time, placed upon its passage and became a law. The house then adjourned until this

morning. SENATE IN SESSION.

Considerable Discussion Over Printing Governor Chase's Message.

The senate was in session fifteen minutes Monday morning, and in the afternoon the senators met to attend the insuguration and returned to the chamber after the ceremonies for the purpose of adjourning, and ordering the inaugural address printed. No minister could be procured to act as

chaplain when the senate convened.

Some one suggested Senator Gilman, who

comes from the Kankakee regions Mr.

Gilman is not much of a public speaker and is seldom heard on the floor, but as a praying senator he is a great success. His prayer was not long but it covered everything and was appropriate. A resolution by Senator Magee authorizing the printing of 5,000 copies of Governor Chase's message, caused the fifteen republican senators to show their teeth at ex-Governor Chase. Senator Loveland opposed the resolution and moved to cut the number down to 2,000. Mr. Mages explained that the republicans had gone up and down the state before the election denouncing the tax law, the management of the benevolent institutions and the acts of the last democratic legislature in general. Governor Chase had joined the republican liars during the campaign, but Message to Be Printed-Legislative after the election the same Governor Chase, now that the election is over, puts himself on record as approving all the democrate had done, showing that the republicans lied during the campaign to de-

> and he desired to see it widely circulated Mr. French moved to make it 2,000 in English and 1,000 in German, but that was voted down. The fifteen republican senators feeling sore at Chase on account of past election truths in his message, voted solidly to cut down the number to 2,000, but the democrats stood by him and 0,000 will be printed.

> Mr. Aiken offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, complimenting Custodian Tim Griffin for the fine condithanking him for the supurb arrangements he had made to receive the present

Mr. Holcomb offered a resolution providing that no bill be printed unless recommended by the committee having the same in charge. Referred to the commit-

tee on rules when appointed. A resolution by Mr. Loveland fixing 3 o'clock this afternoon as the time for the Hovey eulogies was adopted. Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Kennedy on account of the sickness of his wife. The senate then adjourned upon motion of Mr.

Kopelka. On reassembling in the afternoon the senate in a body attended the inauguration. Upon returning a resolution authorizing the printing of 5,000 copies of the inaugural address of Governor Mathews and Lieutenant-Governor Nye was adopted; A fight was anticipated on the floor of also 2.000 copies in German, 7,000 in all.

THE VOTE COUNTED.

Electors Meet in the Pouss of Representatives.

The electoral vote of the state of Indiana was Monday forenoon in the hall of the house of representatives formally east and counted for Grover Cleveland of New York for president and Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois for vice-president. All the electors, fifteen in number, were present, and all voted. It was almost 10:30 o'clock when the house adjourned and gave way to the electors. There was a short delay in calling them to order on account of the censuring this gentleman for his tardiness he walked in, and the work preparatory to casting the vote was at once begun.

The Roll Called. The roll was called by Elector-at-large W. H. Bracken of Brookville. All were present. Judge McCabe of the supreme court, entering the speaker's stand, asked

Upon motion of Samuel Ralston of the Ninth district, John C. Robinson of Terre Haute and an elector-at-large was elected chairman of the meeting. William H. Bracken, the other elector-at-large, was made secretary on motion of Thomas mittees will be given the fourth. There-

Duncan of the First district. Upon taking the chair Mr. Robinson appointed Austin W. Knight of Eighth district and Thomas Bagot of the Sixth district tellers. He then notified the electors to prepare their ballots for president of the United States. The ballots were typewritten and had been by the acts of 1883, be followed in the con- distributed among the electors. Each read: "For president of the United States of America, Grover Cleveland of the state of New York." The districts were called, and as its representative held up his vote had been no mistakes and Indiana's solid electoral strength had been declared for the electors were gathered in the hat, counted and the vote was credited to Adcounty replied to Mr. Lindemuth. He lai E. Stevenson of Illinois for vice-pressaid the majority was not making an on- ident. When the vote was announced slaught upon the state treasury in the the crowd of spectators in the chamber

Mr. Lieber Chosen.

Albert J. Lieber was unanimously chosen as messenger to carry the vote of the state to Washington, He will probably leave here Feb. 20. The certificate which he will carry will be delivered to the president of the U.S. senate. Four certificates of the vote were made at the request of the secretary of state. Secretary Bracken was authorized to post the certificate to be sent to Washington by mail. President Robinson notified the electors that a copy would have to be sent Judge Baker of the federal court. Ous L. Ballon of the I welfth district was assigned to deliver it. The certificates were then signed after the electors heard them read, certified to before the secretary of state, properly sealed and the work of the electors was well done. It was 11:30 o'clock when they

Terrific Snow Storm. ASHLAND, Wis., Jan. 8.-The most terrific snow storm of the season has been raging for the past ten hours, and, as yet, showing no signs of abatement. All trains his head fractured. Old man Lawson when placed on the committee. The have been blocked by the snow, Ashiand's vote on the motion to table resulted in streets are almost impassable on account 53 ayes and 44 nayes. The majority re- of it. Charles Slack, who was picked up in an unconscious condition from the street, was fatally frozen.

> Health demands a healthy liver. Take expenses of the fifty-eight general Simmons Liver Regulator for dyspepsia